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THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains one Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Times (including Postage) to all
parts of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16,948.

號八月九年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917

已丁次歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 816.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN, desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.F.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

3.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,

223,970,387.

—Authorized Capital 25,000,000

Subscribed Capital 24,500,000

Paid-up Capital 22,437,500

11—Fire Funds 2,337,047

11—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,550

Sinking Fund Account 128,230

223,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch 22,381,486

Life and Annuity 2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department 337,239

Other Receipts 478,940

25,338,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.

Steel Building Work of every Description.

Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND

1" to 15"

CABLE LAID

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4 STRAND

3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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Superior Old Cognac.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 300 tons long.

Town Office, 48, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 462.

Shipyards: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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TANG YUK, Dentist, successor of

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—

—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—
"TAIKOO"

AGENTS—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE NO. 512—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Lido

rooms, Roof Garden

Terms—From \$5 per day inc.

Telegraph add: "Peaches"

P. O. PRUSTEY,
Manager.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENHSIN, NORTH CHINA

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, Sept. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:—

We rushed a hostile post, to the

West of Quent, and captured a

machine-gun.

We repulsed raids near Lens and

Armentieres.

Strong counter-attacks, to the

North of Frezenberg, against the

positions we gained yesterday, com-

pelled us to return to our line.

ADVANCE POSTS SLIGHTLY

PROGRESSED.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:—

Our advance posts at Avion and

also to the east of Elendille-Auvette,

on the Lens Front, have slightly

progressed.

Despite the weather, our aeroplanes

dropped 100 bombs on various tar-

gets. We brought down two and

drove down two machines. One of

ours is missing.

SHARP FIGHTING.

London, Sept. 7.

Reuter's Correspondent at British

Headquarters states:—

There has been a good deal of

sharp fighting to the north of the

Frezenberg-Zonnebeke road, where

we have driven the enemy out of

several concreted posts, but we have

not retained possession of all these.

The Germans launched a counter-

attack at mid-day, on September 6,

in mass. Our artillery put down a

heavy barrage, breaking up the

assault and inflicting heavy losses.

The big gun duel continues in this

region.

AMERICAN HOSPITALS

BOMBED.

The Germans continue to bomb hos-

pitals. Their latest infamous exploit

is an aerial attack on the St. Louis

and Harvard American hospitals.

Two people were killed and 20

wounded, the latter including ten

patients.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 7.

A French communiqué states:—

We repulsed an enemy surprise

attack, to the south of Ailles.

Three German aeroplanes were

brought down and twelve were forced

down, crippled.

Our air squadrons dropped a ton

and a quarter of bombs on the

railway stations at Thionville and

Woippy, respectively.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states:—

The English attacked on a four-

kilometre front on the Ypres-Roulers

railway and failed, after a stiff

struggle. The enemy employed

three Divisions.

A partial attack near Lens also

failed.

We brought down 14 aeroplanes.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY DESPERATELY RESISTING.

London, Sept. 7.

An Italian official message states:—

To the north east of Gorizia, the

enemy, having suffered heavily, is

desperately resisting.

We took 204 prisoners yesterday.

FRENCH CABINET TO BE

RECONSTRUCTED.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

The Cabinet has resigned. Pre-

sident Poincaré has asked M. Ribot

to re-constitute the Cabinet.

THE OPERATIONS AT RIGA

RUSSIAN SHIPS READY TO ENGAGE
ENEMY IN GULF OF RIGA.

London, Sept. 7.

A Russian official report, by wire-

less, states:—

In the direction of Riga near

Zegevald, there have been encounters

between our rearguard and enemy

cavalry.

Zeppelins bombed near Hainisch

without result.

Submarines shelled points on the

Riga coast and attacked transports

unsuccessfully.

Our gunboats and torpedo-boats

remained at the mouth of the Dvina

till the last moment and convoyed

steamers and floating defences from

Riga.

Only enemy submarines have ap-

peared in the Gulf of Riga where our

ships remain ready to engage the

enemy.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says:—

Our cavalry is successfully fighting

the enemy rearguards seven kilo-

metres eastward of Riga. The enemy

has set fire to the villages between

Lotse Lake and Friedrichstadt. The

booty captured at Duenamunde

included 40 guns, 22 of which are

large calibre.

RUSSIANS STILL FIGHTING

REARGUARD ACTIONS.

P

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$75,000 has been paid up and, on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering, and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would, then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers and by their present hand workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN of the firm of Messrs. LUNSTAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the Office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.

General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 8th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock is \$19,817.53. This amount together with the sum of \$19,848.88 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,666.53 which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,808.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,858.53.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.		Cr.	
Dr.	LIABILITIES.	\$	Pts.
	SHARE CAPITAL—		
	Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each... \$1,000,000	75,000	00
	Issued 7,500 shares at \$10 each... 75,000	75,000	00
	MORTGAGE ACCOUNT	3,000	00
	SUNDRY CREDITORS (including General Managers' Profit and Loss Account)	20,750	72
	Balance in hand at account... \$19,817.53	19,817	53
	Profit for the year... 19,817.53	19,817	53
		20,000	00
		145,000	00
	ASSETS.		
	Machinery, Plant, Furniture, Foundry and Tooling, including, annealing and reheating furnaces and all rights to service processes as per list	53,000	12
	Less depreciation... 6,225.72	46,774	40
	Less depreciation... 6,225.72	46,774	40
	Value of 2 Launches as per last account... 4,000.00	4,000	00
	Less depreciation... 400.00	3,600	00
	Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account... 30,000	30,000	00
	Less depreciation... 31.00	29,969	00
	Stock in trade	27,640.00	
	Less depreciation... 700.00	26,940	00
	Work in Progress	6,000	00
	Accounts Receivable	15,874	00
	Cash at Bank and in hand (Bank \$2,271.54) (Cash \$167.54)	2,439	00
		145,000	00

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

Dr.	\$	Pts.	Cr.	\$	Pts.
To Interest Account	425	00	By Balance Working Account	28,117	79
To Auditor's Fee	250	00			
To Depreciation on Machinery, Plant, Stock, etc.	7,000	00			
To Writing off old Machinery	90	00			
To Profit for the year	19,817	53			
	28,117	79		28,117	79

GORDON & CO.

General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely \$21,368.50. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.

Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same of any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorise you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....

Address.....

Description.....

Date.....

Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

N.B.—This receipt, when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged, in due course, for a certificate.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required. Apply—Box 450. C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office. Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1907

NOTICE.

THE ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL, Quine Road, and its Kowloon branch, St. Mary's School, will re-open on MONDAY next, 10th instant. Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917. 2045

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY the 2nd of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917. 2043

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION). (Incorporated in England)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in Sterling from the POINDON & FRANK, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. B. LOWE,

Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1, THERAPION No. 2, THERAPION No. 3. CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, INFLAMMATIONS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS AND MUSCLES. A SURE CURE FOR YOU. THERAPION No. 4, THERAPION No. 5, THERAPION No. 6, THERAPION No. 7, THERAPION No. 8, THERAPION No. 9, THERAPION No. 10. CURE FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD, THROAT, AND LUNGS. A SURE CURE FOR YOU.

SHALL THE WORLD STARVE?

NOT IF AMERICA GROWS AND SAVES HER FOOD.

STIRRING AMERICAN APPEAL.

A lengthy article by Mr. J. Russell Smith, in the Country Gentleman, takes for its text a statement by Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, of Belgian Relief fame. In April last Mr. Hoover said:—"The food situation is one of the utmost gravity, which, unless it is solved, may possibly result in the collapse of everything we hold dear in civilization."

This means that every man, woman, and child must go to at least the loaf of wheat bread per week and eat something else or less generously. We must also pump everything and everywhere it will grow, at this time next year the food problem will be absolutely unsolvable, and the world will face absolute starvation."

Mr. Russell Smith makes a general survey of the world's great agricultural quarters. He then proceeds—"The conspicuous thing about America's foreign trade for ten years before the war has been the decline in the export of food-stuffs. Then suddenly the countries of Western Europe were cut off from their other great source of supply in Eastern Europe. Then the war stopped home production. This makes it plain why we have the bag to fill."

In the three years before the war began in 1911-12-13 the average imports of wheat and flour were as follows:—United Kingdom, 221,000,000 bushels; France, 54,000,000; Italy, 58,000,000; and Germany, 67,000,000. In this same time Russia exported 128,000,000 bushels a year, and while Rumania and Bulgaria sent out 67,000,000 bushels, that 67,000,000 just exactly matches the German import. And Germany has possession of both Rumania and Bulgaria—gladly thought!

Russian transportation is virtually unable to get the wheat of the South to the lonely outpost Arctic port of Archangel, which is as far from her wheat fields as Alaska is from ours. Thus Germany has succeeded in cutting off nearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from the Western Allies, and it is plain to see why the Allies have already contracted for 300,000,000 bushels of our 1917 wheat crop.

Yet during the years 1911-12-13 our exports averaged only 116,000,000 bushels. Canada's, 121,000,000; Argentina's, 100,000,000; Australia's and New Zealand's, 82,000,000; and the British Indies, 69,000,000. These countries, which three years ago exported

428,000,000 bushels, are suddenly called upon to supply the Russian deficit of 200,000,000 bushels, and the further deficit that arises from the Allies' inability to work their fields.

THE ALLIES MUST BE FED.

Why does this thing only begin to pinch us now, and so suddenly? Again history has conspired to keep us asleep to the real conditions. It so happened that in 1914 this country, which had had wheat crops averaging 705,000,000 bushels in the three previous years, had the good luck to have the biggest crop ever—801,017,000 bushels. That enabled us to have a surplus for Europe that season. Also Europe had a fair crop. Then, by the same luck which enables a gambler occasionally to throw two double sixes in succession, the crop of 1915 was again the biggest ever—1,011,565,000 bushels—and we shipped to the Allies a total of 213,000,000 bushels. The 1916 harvest dropped back to rather below normal size—644,000,000 bushels—and the present wheat price of \$2.50 a bushel is the natural result, as the supply is short and we look at the unpleasant fact that this year's crop is not promising, and half of it is already sold.

Yet the Allies must be fed. The corn situation abroad is quite similar to the wheat situation. In peace Western Europe depended largely upon the supply from Eastern Europe, and that has been cut off by the Germans. There is no little relation between the size of crops and the amount of exports. Thus the world's first corn exporter is Argentina, with 128,000,000 bushels—1911-12-13 average—out of a total production of 173,000,000, while we exported but 47,000,000 out of a 2,700,000,000 crop.

Holland, Belgium and the Allies imported 168,000,000 bushels of corn a year before the war. The Black Sea countries—Russia, Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria—exported practically 100,000,000 bushels; the United States, but 47,000,000; and Argentina, 128,000,000. Thus it is plain that we are called upon to replace the corn deficit as well as the wheat deficit.

Another biting fact at the present moment is that supplies of wheat and corn in Argentina and of wheat in Australia, although paid for and lying in the warehouses, might as well not exist. From England to Australia by sea is three times as far as to America. Ships to do the work do not exist.

If there are ships, they must this year and next be supplied almost exclusively from the short-journey place—the United States, 3,000 miles—rather than Argentina, 8,000 miles, or Australia, 10,000 miles away.

In brief, our Allies are suffering from an accumulation of difficulties; they have had short-distance supplies cut off, and long-distance supplies cut off, and the

nearly supplies of the United States reduced by last year's short crops. To finish their perils, the European home conditions are so torn up that they cannot produce their normal home supplies. They were themselves great agricultural countries in the charts show.

To see what has happened to European agriculture—an agriculture much greater than our own—try to imagine how it would be here. It is a fact that when we sent a few regiments of soldiers to the Philippines to catch a little brown man called Aguinaldo, the women of Kansas cut the hay and the wheat. But that is nothing compared to what has happened in Europe. Try in your mind's eye to apply the situation to an American town-ship.

Let us suppose it is a good one in the Corn Belt, six miles square, thirty-six square miles, one hundred and forty-four 160-acre farms. It will have 550 votes, counting in one village and including hired men and farmers' sons, and a total population of, say, 2,500 people. Now cut off the fertilizer supply, take the best horses and take out of that township 180 of the best young men for the army. Take out 100 men for war work of one sort or another, take out 50 women for munition factories and hospitals. Let this condition last for three years. What are the crop prospects?

AMERICAN HELP WANTED.

That is what France is up against; that is what Italy is up against; that is what England is up against. We begin to see how they depend upon us for help. We have got to give it. We began two years ago to approach their situation by withdrawing men from industrial production for war work. Now we withdraw them for war.

Before this war began, the world seemed to be having its hands full to get along. It is now estimated that 60,000,000 people are busy with the war in Europe, and, though our agricultural experts for a dozen years have declined sharply because our population has increased and the good land has not, we are now called upon for a time to feed the world as never before.

Verily this necessity is the most extreme call that ever came to the American farmer. This year and next we must produce every possible edible thing. Even if the war should stop now, which it cannot, we shall need a maximum production next year, for the world has eaten its usual surplus stocks of food, of which it ordinarily carries several months' supply.

Wake up, American farmer! The day is already far spent. Grasp all available help. Take the best counsel you can get. Settle all credit within your power to the plan and work that this year and next may by two to one be the greatest years ever on your farm. Forget profit. Starvation prices will bring you that any day. Grow food!

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND C & B

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING

FINEST

MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS,
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE

None Genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Label.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England.
1/6, 2/6, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. HAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.

HOUSEMAIDS ON THE LAND.

A CALL ON THE LORD MAYOR

WITH A WAGON OF STRAW.

City men stared with surprise one fine morning recently when three pretty girls brought a load of straw on a wagon to the Mansion House and called on the Lord Mayor. They were three of the Women's Land Army. Two of them out a few months ago were in the service of the Lady Mayors as housemaids. One was the next day and a day or two ago was the dusting brush and the tea tray. Now with their companion they matched with a business like walk up to the portico of the Mansion House, wearing breeches, overalls, high boots, and wide awake hats.

The town of the country was on their cheeks and the sun of the country smiled from their eyes. And all because of Armageddon! "We like the life," they said. "It's more interesting than house work—more exciting." One of them said that she had been looking after a pig, another doing hay-making, a third was looking forward to farming in Australia. They had driven their wagon a fine morning from Thymon Farm, in Essex, where Mr. Gerlad Boston has a large farm for National Service girls. The Lord Mayor came out and shook hands with them, as did the Lady Mayors.

Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas.

NUEVO CORTADO EXTRA

\$3.25 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,
Telephone 619.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.
A Portuguese Junior CLERK for an Office. Must write a good hand and be quick at figures.
Apply by letter to
L. C. & Co.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office,
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917.

WANTED.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, Portuguese, with good knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting.
P. R.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office,
Hongkong, August 29, 1917.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.
THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins SATURDAY, September 15th. Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917.

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship BENBENNES.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and for extra loading G. down of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves a heavy may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Sept. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd Sept., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.
MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.
p.m.—Night Fête at the V.R.C.
General Memoranda.
TUESDAY, Sept. 11.—
2.30 p.m. Auction of Furniture, Pictures, Bait Shells, Pianos, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.—
University Re-opens.
3.30 p.m.—Gymkhana at Happy Valley.
THURSDAY, Sept. 13.—
Jewish year 5678 begins.
SATURDAY, Sept. 15.—
Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co.'s Meeting.

THE CHINA MAIL TYPHOON MAP and GUIDE
Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.
MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING.
Price 50 Cents.

BRIDGE SCORERS
In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each.
Four for One Dollar.
Obtainable at
The CHINA MAIL LTD.,
4, Wyndham Street.

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The CHINA MAIL LTD.,
4, Wyndham Street.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1917.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

THERE has been a great deal of speculation as to the objects of the Japanese Mission to the United States, headed by Viscount ICHII. In one semi-official paper of Japan it has been indicated that the Mission has in view a revision of the Root-TAKAHARA Agreement of 1916, but the need for this is not at all obvious. The first article in this Agreement affirms it to be the wish of the two Governments "to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean," and Article II states that "the policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region above mentioned, and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China." The *Nichi Nichi* of Tokyo expresses the view that the great world war has changed the situation and rendered the Root-TAKAHARA Agreement altogether obsolete. We confess that this is not at all evident to ourselves. The suggestion appears to be that owing to the withdrawal of much British shipping from the Pacific, owing to the exigencies of the war, Japan now enjoys almost a monopoly of the traffic in the Pacific Ocean. The "balance of power" has changed, and it is presumed that the ISHII Mission is going to suggest, among other matters, "arrangements that would tend to make this monopoly absolute during the rest of the war by permitting Japan to keep her shipping interests in the Pacific trade, while the merchant marine of the other Allies will work in the other oceans." While this is quite in consonance with the views one finds expressed in many of the papers of Japan by men who seem to view Japan's participation in the war entirely from the point of view of the gains which it may immediately bring to the material prosperity of the nation, we shall need a more authoritative statement before we credit the Japanese Government with a programme of such naked selfishness. A Washington cable to-day tells us what is doubtless the main object of the Mission; namely to secure in favour of Japan some modification of the embargo placed by the United States Government on the export of steel. Japan has a very large shipbuilding programme on hand. She is building not only for herself but also for her Allies in the war, and it appears that her minimum steel requirements amount to 2,000,000 tons a year, while her home production does not amount to more than 600,000 tons. For the rest she depends upon the United States. With America shutting down on the export of steel the seriousness of the situation for Japan, and for the Allies for whom she is building, is obvious, and Japan has a good case to present to America for a modification of the ban if that can be done without impairing America's own shipbuilding programme. Meanwhile Japan is doing her utmost to tap other sources of supply. She has made arrangements, apparently for an additional

supply from the Hanyehping iron works near Hankow. In Japan itself supplies of ore are scanty, but in Chosen (Korea) there are rich deposits, only needing exploitation, and there is plenty of ore in Manchuria. Hence the present situation has given birth to many mining and foundry enterprises, and there can be no doubt that the end of the war will find Japan in a much stronger position of industrial independence than she was before. Whatever may be the result of the ISHII Mission to America in this respect, the embargo on American steel exports has impressed Japanese industrial circles with the weakness of the present position, with the result that many steel foundry projects are under way, pointing to a future, not many years distant, when Japan will no longer have to go further than her own colony of Chosen, or to China, for all the steel she is likely to need.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next Criminal Sessions are fixed for Monday, October 1st.

Today's telegram from the Manila Observatory reports a typhoon to be in about Long 114° E. and 16° lat. N. direction unknown.

At the Swimming Sports held at Shanghai recently E. A. Brodie won the 100 yards championship in 54 seconds, and R. W. MacCabe won the half-mile championship in 15 mins. 52.5 secs.

"Our Day" general committee at Penang has decided on a tentative programme which includes a lottery. There will be 1,138 cash prizes, 40 per cent. going to the fund. Tickets will be \$2 each.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that, until further notice, surplus trees, shrubs and ferns may be purchased, for cash only, at the Office of the Botanical and Forestry Department, 1, Peak Road, any afternoon, except Saturdays, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

The rainfall during September was 11.950 inches as registered at the Royal Observatory; 12.12 inches at the Botanical Gardens; 8.57 inches at Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellet; and 13.26 inches at the Police Station, Taipei.

A Renter's telegram dated Tokio August 30 states that there has been a sudden drop in the shares of steamship companies in Japan owing to the fact that a drastic regulation was about to be enforced by the Government to control freight and charter rates.

A golf course will be built at Kama-kura by the mayor and his friends at a cost of Yen 15,000 to meet the demand of foreign residents and visitors. Kama-kura is a popular resort among foreigners in Japan, but has so far had no playground where they might exercise.

Among the numerous suggestions that have been made as to the use which the German Club in Shanghai shall be put in to in future is one that the building be converted into a Commercial Exchange, where foreign and native merchants may transact business on equal terms.

The Chinese Government is arranging for an examination of army officers at Peking who wish to proceed to Europe in a group, to "study war" at close range. Only those who speak one of the Entente languages and are graduates of a military academy will be admitted to the examination.

As this country (says the *Peking Gazette*) has already declared war on the Central Powers the authorities in the Government consider it necessary to extend the same courtesies to the Entente soldiers at the front, as are done by other countries. Hence, the Ministry of Communications has ordered the post offices throughout the country to exempt postage on letters despatched by the soldiers now fighting the Central Powers in Europe to their relatives in this country.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given safely to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club was held at the Club House, yesterday evening, at 5.30 p.m.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., presided, and there were present Messrs T. Meek, J. Lyon, A. A. Alves, A.F.B. Silva-Netto, A. McKinty, W. Anderson and E. Ezra (Committee) and Mr. R.C. Wicheil, (Hon. Secretary) and a large number of the members of the Club.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts the CHAIRMAN, referring to the latter said, with special regard to the report of the Bar. Sub-Committee, the profits of \$1,181.71 on the year's working might seem rather small but he was rather pleased to see that it was so. He advocated more members, and less profit on the Bar. The Club should support itself without depending on the Bar. With regard to the Boat House sub-Committee's report the Chairman hoped that this year something would be done to promote inter-Club competitions and that a "four" would be trained from the Club to compete.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. SILVA-NETTO seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then asked those present to stand while he read out two names of former members of the Club who had sacrificed their lives for their country. The names read out were those of C. E. A. Hance and H. E. Victor.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the following names were a list of members who had joined the army during the War.—Messrs. R. C. Barlow, G. Block, E. L. Briggs, R. A. Cavahlo, A. Charlton, J. E. Chunnett, J. R. Crolius, F. Dickie, A. R. Ellis, A. J. England, J. W. Lee, F. P. Lanefsty, A. F. Mills, Crowther Smithy, J. R. Judah, H. S. Jephson and A. K. Karim.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G., was then re-elected Chairman of the Club for the forthcoming year, proposed by Mr. R. C. Wicheil and seconded by Mr. Silva-Netto.

The following officers for the forthcoming year were then elected:—

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. R. C. Wicheil.
Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. A. E. Alves.
General Committee.—Messrs. A. A. Alves, A. V. Barros, A. Silva, T. Meek, E. Ezra, R.H.B. Mitchell, W. Anderson and P. Nobbs.

Ballooning Committee.—Messrs. F.D. Baiz, A.H. Carroll, J. Lyon, F.K. Tatz, M. A. K. Souza, G. Ross, J. Evans, A. J. V. Ribeiro, S. Goldschmidt, and N. J. Brewer.

Mr. N. J. EZRA then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was heartily responded to, and the meeting terminated.

APPOINTMENTS TO HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, under the provisions of the Hongkong Defence Corps Regulations, 1917:—

Major E. A. Morgan, 18th Infantry, to be Administrative Commandant and to have executive command of the battalion of Infantry.

Captain J. H. W. Armstrong to have executive command of the company of artillery.

Captain W. Russell to have executive command of the company of engineers.
Major G. D. R. Black to be Senior Medical Officer.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rodger left yesterday by the *Shingo Maru* for Japan.

Lady Ho Tung and family returned to the Colony yesterday after a prolonged trip to the north.

Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., has departed for the North to join Lady Rees Davies, who has been spending the summer at Tsingtau.

Mr. A. Chapman returned to the Colony yesterday from Canada. Mr. Chapman, who is remaining in Canada, is making a steady recovery after her prolonged illness.

Many friends in Hongkong of Mr. J. Eitzen, Consul-General for Norway at Shanghai and formerly Consul in Hongkong, will be interested to learn that he has been promoted to the office of Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo. He will leave Shanghai to take up his new office about the end of this month.

THE MAGISTRACY.

PROSECUTION UNDER CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Pun Nam Chan, the editor, and Tang Yun Chi, the printer of the Chinese daily paper called the *Chan Ngai San Po* (published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily Press) were charged with having printed and published in the *Chan Ngai San Po* certain reports and made certain statements intended and likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty the King and to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers contrary to the Censorship Regulations of 1917, was resumed before Mr. Wood this morning.

Mr. Longonetto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, again went into the witness box.

In reply to His Worship, Mr. Hallifax stated that no warning was given to the defendant's paper before the issue of the second part of the article complained of.

Mr. Longonetto:—May I point out that they were published one day after the other, on separate days. Perhaps Mr. Hallifax may not have seen them.

The translation of a leading article published in the defendant's paper of August 17th was then put in by Mr. d'Almada, the concluding portion of which is as follows:—

Possible Effect after the War.
Since the commencement of the European War all German commerce in various nations has been stopped. But after the war Germany will no doubt do her utmost to build up her trade to its former volume, especially in China, on which she keeps her eager eyes. Now we have declared war against Germany. Perhaps in the future we may again come to peace, but for the present we can say that any time all German business in China. After this great blow it will by no means be easy for Germany to regain her vitality, and there will be a change after the War in the character of European Commercial Competition.

Effect that may be produced on neutral countries.

Since America's declaration of war against Germany, three nations, Cuba, Siam and China—the three of a tripod—have followed. Germany denies to lay waste the world with her unlimited military, and since she is obliged to declare war against her in order to secure permanent peace for the world, certainly all existing neutral nations will display a great sympathy with us. Now China has turned up her sleeves and risen, and every other (neutral) nation cannot but follow her example, and thus the effect that may be produced on Germany will by no means be small.

Speaking particularly, we can by no means say that China's participation in the War will produce no effect whatever on the course of the European War, nor can we say that the proposed to declare war against Germany is in any way an inadequate policy in view of the trend of the aspirations of the world. Any man of ordinary intelligence will accept this. But since the Chinese Cabinet, which is directing its entire energies to dealing with its own subjects, is making the War declaration a weapon for the seizure of power, we are afraid that the people will be unable to bear to anticipate what the end will be. Who holds the ordering of the country? He should indeed be careful.

Asked by His Worship if he took exception to any part of that article, Mr. Hallifax said he objected to the last section. "It was, perhaps, not very strong, taken by itself, but it had a taint."

In reply to Mr. d'Almada, Mr. Hallifax said that all Chinese newspapers published in Hongkong, and many others, were read in his office. It was his custom to call the editors to his office when an objectionable article appeared. At times he summoned all the editors together; at others, he had them up separately, and warned them. The defendant's paper was not the only paper that had published objectionable articles.

Mr. d'Almada read translations of articles of an objectionable nature from other papers and asked witness whether he was aware that those articles had been written after the institution of the present proceedings.

Mr. Longonetto:—I do not see what this has to do with the case, unless it rather aggravates it.

Mr. Hallifax:—Possibly action will be taken against them.

Mr. d'Almada:—All right, I hope it will.

Mr. Hallifax stated that warning was given to all the Chinese papers, not long after the publication of the Censorship Regulations.

Mr. Longonetto then stated that he desired to withdraw the second charge in each case.

The translator to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs then went into the witness box.

OBSTRUCTING A CONSTABLE.

In Mr. Wood's court this morning a Chinese was charged with being disorderly and obstructing a Chinese constable in the execution of his duty.

It was alleged that the defendant was walking along Queen's Road East last night with a blanket under his arm. A Chinese constable stopped him and asked him where he got the blanket. A satisfactory answer not being forthcoming defendant was arrested. He resisted and a struggle ensued in which the constable's whistle chain was broken and the defendant had his single torn off his back.

Defendant's story was that the blanket belonged to one of his friends from whom it was borrowed. He resisted because the constable struck him.

After hearing further evidence His Worship dismissed the case.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with being in unlawful possession of 70 taels of opium other than Government opium.

Defendant, who was represented by Mr. F. N. d'Almada, pleaded guilty, stating that he came from Bangkok and before coming ashore from the ship a certain person paid him \$20, in consideration of his delivering the opium to a boarding house in Des Vaux Road.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to 12 months' hard labour.

LARCENY OF COAL AT MONGKOK.

Two Chinese coolies were each sentenced to three months' hard labour on the charge of stealing two tons of Namazuta coal, valued at \$50, from the Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kwaisha coal yard at Mongkok on the night of the 5th instant.

HONGKONG PORT REGULATIONS.

It is announced in the *Uncle* that Regulation 2 of the Port Regulations, 1917, is rescinded and the following regulation is substituted therefor:—

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of this regulation, no vessel, except Government vessels, shall be under way during the hours of night in the area bounded by the following lines and by the coastlines between the terminal points of those lines:—

East.—A line drawn from the East extreme of Kunjoi Kok (Sha Kiu) S.E. to Lam Tong Island and N.N.W. to the mainland, and a line drawn from Tathong (Tat Hang) Point to the North-East extreme of Waglan (Wang Lan) Island.

South.—A line drawn from the South extreme of Waglan (Wang Lan) Island to the South-East extreme of Pitoi (Fo Toi) Island.

West.—A line drawn from the South-West extreme of Pitoi (Fo Toi) Island through the West extreme of Beaufort Island (Lo Chau) to the South-East extreme of Taitan Bay.

North.—A line drawn from Manchau (Mong Chau) Point to Lao Shui Point (Lo Shui Tai).

(2) Vessels, other than junks and sampans, intending to enter the port, may at any time proceed direct to the eastern examination anchorage, provided that such vessels anchor on arrival at such examination anchorage.

(3) Junks and native sailing and rowing boats intending to enter the port may at any time proceed direct to the anchorage in Junk Bay (Tsung Kwan Bay) provided that such vessels anchor on arrival at the said anchorage.

(4) All vessels which are permitted to be under way at night in the said area by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of this regulation shall, both while under way and after anchoring, exhibit such lights as are required by law.

(5) All vessels, other than steamships, which are permitted to be under way at night in the said area by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of this regulation shall use the Fo Tau Man Channel (Fu Tau Mun) unless weather conditions prevent, and shall keep to the Eastward of a line drawn from Manchau (Mong Chau) Point to Cape Collinson.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

A GENERAL'S PETITION.

General Ying Chang-ben, former Totuh of Szechuan, has submitted a memorandum to the Government urging the Government to despatch troops to Europe to participate in the war.

General Ying in his memorandum reminds the Government that it is rather a shame for the country to declare war and not actually participate in it. It is better, he says, to be defeated by the enemy than to refrain from taking part in the fighting. He urges that at least one hundred thousand men should be despatched to Europe and that if the Government can ill afford to raise so many troops, fifty thousand will do.

He would be better for the Government to send even five thousand men to Europe than to have none at all. He feels that the despatching of troops to Europe will enable our soldiers to gain valuable experience, which will make them realize their own shortcomings if any, and they will no longer glorify their own power in this country after they have faced the powerful enemies in Europe. General Ying volunteers his services and says that if the Government is unable to undertake this expedition, he will be willing to go and fight for the cause of the country.—*Peking Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Maxon and Taylor in their Weekly Share Report dated 7th September, state:—

The sensational rise in Sterling Exchange continues, and as a result our market is extremely quiet. Our large investment stocks are the chief sufferers in price.

Shanghai is remarkably dull. Rubber is quoted 2/9 per lb. (Plantation).

BANKS.—Hongkong Bank owing to Exchange have declined to \$370, at which only have been effected and sellers prevail.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cantons at \$320 have sellers. Unions are on offer at \$300. Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fire, are in request at \$300 and China Fire at \$133 could be placed in small lots.

SHIPPING.—Deferred Indos. are nominal at \$35. Preferred Indos. at \$35 each without business. Steamboats at \$17 are neglected.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars nominal at \$62. Malabons are unchanged at \$29.

OILS AND MINING.—Langkats have sellers at 11/3. Rango are on offer at \$2.50. Trunks might be placed at 25/6. Urals are nominal at \$32. Shells are in request at 23-8-6 each. Kailans are wanted at 40/.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves are very steady at \$74. Hongkong Docks are nominal at \$119. Shanghai Docks are without business at \$119.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—West Points have improved to a buying quotation at \$78. Hongkong Lands are wanted at \$88 with no shares coming out at that figure. Centrals might be placed at \$93. Hongkong Hotels at \$34 as dividend have buyers. Kowloon Lands at \$32 are quiet. Humphreys are wanted at \$2.

COTTON MILLS.—The following are to-day's quotations:—Two Tls. 161, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 159, Kung Yik Tls. 14, Tangsapeos Tls. 5, Oriental Tls. 36. We are advised by cable that the Shanghai Cotton Mill Co. have declared a final Dividend for the past year of Tls. 100,000 to Depreciation Account and Tls. 88,222 to Repairs Account and carry forward Tls. 22,533.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electric are quiet but steady at \$44. China Lights at \$44 are nominal. Hongkong Trams have changed hands at \$62. MISCELLANEOUS.—Waissonas nominal at \$6. Cements have been done at \$7. China Providents at \$74 are neglected. China Furnaces at \$61. Hongkong Ties at \$149, and Waterbats at \$13 are all without business. Small sales of Dairy Farms at \$20 are reported. Ropes are wanted at 264. Steam Landers at \$3 are in request and Wm. Powells at \$41 are sellers.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 3/2 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 3/3.

GYMKHANA TRAINING TIMES.

The ponies in preparation for the Gymkhana, to be held next Saturday afternoon were all galloped this morning. The times taken were:—

Yid, boy, 1 mile, 37.4, 1.12; last 1/4, 1.1. Pongow, CHIEF, boy, 11, 57, 1.40, 2.36, 3.20, 3.55, 4.24; last 1/4, 3.12.

WINDSOR DUBIA, Gegg, 1 mile, 39, 1.15, 1.49, 2.22; last 1/4, 3.2.

KING DICK, Sedgwick, and Town Moor, boy, 1 mile, 38, 1.12, 1.49, 2.25; last 1/4, 3.7.

ANTICIPATION, Knoll, 1 mile, 38.2, 1.14, 1.51, 2.25; last 1/4, 3.4.

BELLIN, Lorton, 1 mile, 41.2, 1.22, 2.00, 2.34; last 1/4, 3.4.

TITTERMOUSE, Adams, 1 mile, 35.5, 1.12, 1.46; last 1/4, 3.4.

CHOICE DALLA, Gegg, 11, 48, 1.23, 2.02, 2.40, 3.14; last 1/4, 3.4.

GREEN, Elevator, boy, 1 mile, 38.2, 1.14; last 1/4, 3.2.

AUSTRALIAN CHIEF, boy, 1 mile, 37.2, 1.12, 1.45; last 1/4, 3.2.

SOCIAL SCHEMER, boy, 1 mile, 42.2, 1.10, 1.46; last 1/4, 3.3.

HESH HUSH, Gegg, 1 mile, 41, 1.20, 1.56, 2.32; last 1/4, 3.2.

WHIPPER IN, Knoll, 1 mile, 35, 1.03, 1.44, 2.21; last 1/4, 3.6.

BEN BOLT, Knoll, 1 mile, 40, 1.18, 1.53, 2.28; last 1/4, 3.3.

PROUDFIELD, (1), Knoll, 1 mile, and FIRST VIOLIN (2), boy, 1 mile, 37, 1.15, 1.52, 2.26, 1/4, 3.2.

REX (1), Barton, 14, last 1/4, 3.3, and RUGHRAN (2), Sedgwick (11), 38.3, 1.1, 1.51, 2.28; last 1/4, 3.4.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

BAWD.
All members of this Unit, including Medical exempta and those on leave, will parade in uniform, with Helmets at Central Police Station at 8 p.m. on Tuesday September 11th. Instruments will not be brought on parade.
The Band practice for this date is hereby cancelled.
The Visiting Staff Inspector on duty at Central will attend.

OBEDIENT ROOM SERGEANT.
Sergeant 168 Mok Lai Sang ceases to be Orderly Room

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE. AN INTERVIEW WITH LORD FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 7.
Viscount French, of Ypres, interviewed by *Le Journal* with regard to the Battle of the Marne, said he was most astonished that von Kluck did not attempt to break through. All the honour of planning the battle belonged to General Joffre, and the success was largely due to the Anglo-French co-ordinated movement. He paid a tribute to the speed of the British advance, making the Germans retreat 35 kilometres in four days. He also paid a warm tribute to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Allenby, and also to the irresistible valour of the French. He was unable, owing to the lack of some divisions, which he had sent elsewhere, to follow up the success and take Lille.

Referring to his continual demands for guns and munitions, Lord French stated that Lord Kitchener declared that they would take eight years to manufacture, but Mr. Lloyd George had accomplished even a bigger task. He concluded by stating that he had not the slightest doubt of our complete victory.

GERMANY AND THE SCHELDT. PRESSING HOLLAND.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.
It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany is pressing Holland to permit German submarines to use the Scheldt, with a view to establishing a base at Antwerp, and is promising post-war trade facilities in return.

A CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.
The Foreign Ministry has authorised Reuters to categorically deny that there is any possibility of allowing German submarines to make use of the Scheldt, and affirms that Holland will not allow any belligerent to use the Scheldt for naval purposes.

GERMANS IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

A GIGANTIC MAJORITY.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.
Herr Schieddorn, writing in the *Voorwaerd*, declares that a gigantic majority of Germans are in favour of peace by an understanding, and urges the Government to publicly repudiate the aims of the pan-Germans. He also criticises the exigencies of the Chancellor's policy.

THE PRO-GERMAN PLOT IN AMERICA.

WHAT THE SEIZED DOCUMENTS DISCLOSED.
New York, Sept. 7.
Documents seized in the raid on pro-German organisations have revealed a plot to destroy the Western crops by wrecking the implements and also the copper and other mining organisations. It is alleged that German-American firms have been financing the conspiracy.

THE STOCKHOLM IDEA.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
During the course of his speech at the Trade Union Congress, Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., said that Stockholm, as its name was, was dead, but the idea was too vital to lose and people would soon find that the first steps would be taken towards its resurrection.

THE JAPANESE MISSION TO AMERICA.

JAPAN'S NEED OF STEEL.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.
Conferences with the Japanese Mission officials have been opened. They are principally concerned with the question of supplying Japan with steel to facilitate her enormous ship-building plans.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN BREAKS DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
The *Times* Ottawa Correspondent states that Sir R. L. Borden has collapsed from over strain and will probably be unable to attend the House of Commons for the remainder of the session.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE WAR. OUR SEA SUPREMACY. CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at Birkenhead, said that the whole of the Allied cause and the freedom of the world depended upon our sea supremacy which, he was certain, would be more than maintained. German statesmen and the German Press had taken great pains to show the inaccuracy of the figures he recently gave in the House of Commons regarding submarine warfare and the speed with which our ships were being built. The figures he gave were absolutely correct, and that fact put an end to all the enemy's hopes of winning. He was absolutely convinced that the German submarines would never be able to bear down the strength of the British Empire or the hopes of the Allies.

The Prime Minister admitted that the recent news from Russia was disappointing, but he had always thought that the Revolution when it came would postpone victory. He had expected an earlier recovery on the part of Russia, but they must be patient. The Russian leaders, who were all brave and patriotic, knew that in the enemy attempts at Riga, the fate of the Revolution was at stake, and they would do their utmost to defend the fruits of the Revolution. The Russian leaders were repairing, under fire, the machine which had broken down, and he was confident they would finally succeed. His chief concern was not the effect of the failure of the Russians to save the war, but its effect on the cause of the Democracy of the world.

Oppressed people took as long to get accustomed to freedom as free people took to get accustomed to oppression. He was not gratified at the failure of the German attempts to sow dissension between the Allies in the East and the Allies in the West. Germany had only now decided to invade Russia because all her other methods and machinations had failed. He solemnly repudiated the calumny that England was responsible for the war. England drew the sword in honour of her pledge word. Had Russia been a Democracy in 1914 she would never have allowed herself to be trampled upon by the confederacy of Autocracy. The crisis in Russia should be viewed, not despondently, but hopefully. He believed that Russia would recover and play a great part yet before the end of the war, in saving the world from Prussian domination.

Though there were dark clouds in the Russian sky, there was sunshine on the banners of the Allies in all the other war theatres. Germany might boast that she was victorious in the East against unresisting forces, but she had had her reply in the success of the Allies in the West, especially in the recent successes of the Italians. America, who had now come into the conflict, had never known defeat and this time also she, with the Allies, would triumph over the foe. For all those reasons the Premier asked them to be of stout heart. There might be stony paths to climb but we would climb them. Our footpaths might be blood-stained, but we would reach the heights and then in front we should see the rich valleys and plains of a new world. (Loud cheers.)

LATER.
The following is an amplification of a passage in Mr. Lloyd George's speech, replying to the latest German attempt to throw the responsibility of the war on Great Britain: The Premier said that the German attempts to produce the impression in Russia that the war was due to the machinations of England had not gone home. They knew too well that it was a calumny, a falsehood on the face of it. The war began in the East, and not in the West, and Russia was the first in because she undertook to champion the cause of Serbia. France was brought in to because she had undertaken a solemn treaty obligation to stand by Russia in the event of attack. Belgium was brought in because she was on the direct road to France, and Great Britain was brought in because she had given her word to defend Belgium. (Cheers) and it was because the leaders of the Russian Democracy realised these facts that all the Prussian tricks failed to move them from their loyalty to the Allies.

SIR E. CARSON ON PEACE TALK.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Sir Edward Carson, writing to a correspondent, condemns very loose and mischievous peace talk. He points out that some people seem to imagine that we have only to conclude a treaty with Germany and all will be well. He proceeds to depict the preparations thereafter for the next conflict, with intensified methods of warfare, and shows that a peace treaty does not necessarily secure peace in the only sense in which it can really serve progress and humanity. He refers to the platitudes about a League of Nations to enforce peace, pointing out that such a league existed to protect Belgium and to respect the Hague treaties and conventions, but the Germans brazenly repudiated their pledges and boldly claimed the right to do whatever they pleased.

Sir Edward Carson says that he has not yet seen a single suggestion of how a recurrence of the calamities is to be prevented if the lawless temper of the Germans remains unrepentant. He endorses President Wilson's declaration that no terms signed by the present rulers of Germany would afford the slightest security for the peace of the world, and nothing would be more certain than that just in proportion as the military defeat of Germany would be incomplete, so would the disruption of peace be short.

Sir Edward Carson insists that the crushing of German military power is essential in order to make fresh aggression impossible for a long time. When this is achieved, a League of Nations may possibly be established with the hope of safeguarding a durable peace. We must, therefore, carry on until victory is gained and the goal of deliverance reached.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' PAY TO BE INCREASED.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
The *Daily Chronicle* states that the pay of soldiers will shortly be increased by fifty per cent.

REPORT INACCURATE.

LATER.
The War Office announces that the newspaper statements regarding the increase in soldiers' pay is unfounded and inaccurate. An official announcement would be issued shortly.

AN AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 7.
The Commonwealth Government has introduced a war loan Bill of £20,000,000, of which £20,000,000 will be floated in Australia immediately, at 4½ per cent free of income tax and of ten years currency.

THE KAISER'S TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TSAR.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.
A message from Berlin confirms the authenticity of the telegram which passed between the Kaiser and the Tsar, between 1904 and 1905, but maintains that the Kaiser's attitude was justified because Great Britain refused to allow Germany to coal Admiral Rodzestvensky's Fleet.

AMERICAN WAR BOND ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.
The House of Representatives has unanimously ratified the issue of War Bonds the value of \$11,353,000,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

TO BE COMPLETED NEXT MONTH.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
The *Times* Sydney Correspondent states that only 36 miles of the trans-Continental Railway remain to be constructed. The Minister of Railways expects they will be completed early in October.

It is intended to run luxurious fast trains, and it is anticipated that the mail steamers may decide not to go past Fremantle.

AN AUSTRALIAN POLITICAL QUESTION.

SYDNEY, Sept. 7.
The High Court has reversed the decision of the Queensland Supreme Court which granted an interlocutory injunction against taking the proposed Referendum on the question of the abolition of the Queensland Legislative Council.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC CHORDS and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

ADIS ABABA, Sept. 7.
After a fierce battle, near Dessie, Lidjassou's army was routed, and his best Generals killed. The report that Lidjassou was shot whilst escaping, has not yet been confirmed.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
The Silver Market is firm. Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's Silver report states that the price of 484d. is a record since January 1891. The stream of orders from Great Britain and abroad, for coinage and the trade, continues. A most important fact bearing upon the strength of the market, however, is the remarkable firmness of the Shanghai exchange which yesterday did business as high as 4/10½. At parity with this figure silver could be bought, probably, at much higher prices than are yet quoted here. The Raj prohibition of the import and export of Silver coincides with the further increase of the Indian Treasury's holding of Silver, which is the largest since the close of 1915.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH MAKE SLIGHT ADVANCE AT LENS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The enemy yesterday, on several occasions, interrupted the work of our artillery. Aeroplanes also attacked our long-distance raiders. We dropped eight bombs on some Ghent railway sidings, five on a shed in Manfieuze, 54 on billets at Douai, 38 on aerodromes at Cambrai, 10 on aerodromes at Courtrai, eight on an aerodrome at Lille and 89 on other targets. We brought down five and drove down five enemy machines. Three of ours are missing. There has been heavy rain, but we slightly advanced our posts south-westward of Lens and repulsed a counter-attack with considerable enemy casualties. The enemy twice attempted a raid eastward of Arras. The second attempt succeeded in entering our trenches, but the enemy was immediately driven out. We carried out local attacks on strong points northward of Frencken and made some progress. The enemy heavily shelled Arras and its environs all day. Hostile air-raids on Tuesday night killed 37 German prisoners and wounded 43.

GERMAN AIRMEN AGAIN ATTACK HOSPITALS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Reuters' Correspondent at the French Headquarters writes that the Germans made an air attack on a military hospital at Valenciennes, last night, the raid lasting three and a half hours. Nineteen persons were killed and 26 wounded. The Germans attacking Valenciennes specially aimed at sheds where the severely wounded from Verdun were lying. The attack began at 10.30 p.m. and continued until three in the morning. The aeroplanes flying over the sheds dropped bombs every twenty or thirty minutes. During the past month 100 persons, including several women, have been killed or wounded by enemy aviators, at Valenciennes alone.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
A German official message, transmitted by wireless, says that English local attacks to the north-east of Ypres, near Lens, have failed.

ANOTHER POLITICAL SPLIT IN GERMANY.

ZURICH, Sept. 7.
According to the *Mannheimer Volkzeitung* there is a new split among the Government Socialists, especially among the South German party leaders, owing to the latter approving of President Wilson's point of view in reply to the Papal note.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
A German official message, transmitted by wireless, says that English local attacks to the north-east of Ypres, near Lens, have failed.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer the disease runs, the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts, and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

THE ATTACK ON THE CARSO.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Mr. Percival Gibbon, the war correspondent who is with the Italians, says the Austrian attacks on the Carso are proceeding on a ten mile front, from Kozan-yevica to the coast. The contour of the ground gives the enemy the advantage, especially in the valley of Brestovizza, which is a favourable highway for the assaults. Around Selo enemy shock-troops attacked seven times, each time breaking against the defence on the uplands towards Hermada. The attackers, supported by furious artillery, entered the Italian positions at two points on Hill 146, overlooking the marshes at the mouth of the Timavo. Anglo-Italian guns thereupon barraged, cutting off reinforcements, and the Italians, in the afternoon, counter-attacked and re-established the positions by subduing. The Austrian losses were very heavy.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 120,000.

ROME, Sept. 5.
The Austrian prisoners now number 30,000. The total of enemy losses since the beginning of the offensive is estimated at 120,000.

THE U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 6.
President Poincaré, accompanied by M. Painlevé and General Putain, visited the American Army Headquarters and inspected the troops. Afterwards they proceeded to Champagne, where they were joined by several Ministers and foremost Generals.

M. Ribot delivered a speech, in which he recalled the intrepid services of Generals Joffre, Foch, Dubail, Castelnau, Sarraill, De Langle de Cary, Franche d'Espèrey Gallieni, and Manoury, who won the battle of the Marne. M. Ribot said that this was the third anniversary of the Battle of the Marne and would remain a famous date, marking a decisive moment in the history of humanity. France was not fighting to conquer territory; she only wanted the provinces that had been torn from her. She would not compromise in this demand. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine would not be a question which was submissible to diplomatists for discussion. It was one of the first conditions for the establishment of the rights of nations which would guarantee peace against fresh violence.

M. Ribot added that in demanding reparation for the ruin inflicted, France does not ask that Germany should be made to pay a punitive sum, but should be compelled to repair the evil done to France. It rests with the German people to give guarantees of a lasting peace by freeing themselves from the tyranny of military despotism. If Germany refuses to become a peaceful democracy she risks her economic interests being affected, for the cannot complain if other nations are seeking to protect themselves to the utmost degree. He concluded with an expression to friends and Allies of France's unbreakable confidence in the ultimate success of the common task.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Acknowledged to 15th August, 1917	\$23,223.18
Since received:	
Mr. F. G. Beeke, Whampoa, August sub.	20.00
Members, Kowloon Customs Staff, per Mr. O. D. Gauder M.S.S., Sub. for September	45.00
L.E.S.H. Collected by Mrs. W. E. L. Sheaton (List No. 4)	5.00
M.C.B.B.	52.00
The Old Kings	35.00
H.H.	20.00
C.C. A.E.G. P.P. G.A.P.	50.00
"Wallaby II., at \$10.00	12.00
A.O.L. H.W.K. at \$40.00	
G.T.E. A.W.L.R. T.F.F.	
G.E.S. F.A.W. S.W.	
B.S.N. J.M.H. H.C.S.	
N.S.M. J.V.R. H.E.S.	
J.P. J.S.D. W. & H.	
G.H. E.J.W. W.H.S.	
A.S. C.B.B. C.P.H.E.	
G.S.A. E.R.T. G.C.M.	
S.H.D. R.S. S.N. at \$5.00	135.00
J.A.R.	4.00
J.H.R. E.K. J.B. E.A.	
H.H. P.H.H. W.S. at \$3.00	21.00
T.H.B. K.M.G. at \$25.00	5.00
A.L.A. W.B. J.H.K.	
F.W.J. D.T.F. R.W.M.	
E.M.F. A.D.G. C.H.D.	
R.G.H. H.J.N. C.H.B.	
R.A.L. T.R.C. R.A.W.	
H.E.M. A.S.L. R.T.B.	
T.C.D. W.J.H. G.A.T.	
R.M. G.B.L. H.W.D.	
D.E.C. W.R.M. C.B.R.	
P.M.H. G.M.L. at \$2.00	58.00
P.A.C. Moore, L.S. at \$1.00	3.00
Anonymous donations	16.00
Expended to 15th August, 1917	\$23,700.18
Since expended:	
1,000 cigarettes for Naval Ratings in Hongkong, 25,000 cigarettes for local troops, & 100,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front	333.22
	23,477.22
Balance on hand	221.97
W. A. DOWLEY, Hon. Sec. & Treas.	
Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1917.	

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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

T.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, September 11th — 8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, September 13th — 8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, September 15th — 8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

SATURDAY DIVISION.

Tuesday, September 11th — 4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, September 14th — 4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, September 10th — 4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, September 12th — 12.45 p.m. First Aid Class, Corp. Kong in charge.

Thursday, September 13th — 4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, September 15th — 12.15 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Friday, September 14th — 5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(83.) E. RUFFIN, District Supt. in Charge of District.

M.P.S. AT FISTICUFFS.

"SCRAP" ON PALACE GREEN.

London, July 27th.—Mr. Penberton Billing (Ind.) in the House of Commons cast reflections upon officers in connection with the reports of Mr. Macpherson (Lab.) who was Secretary to the War Office, who reported that Lieut-Colonel Archer Shen (U) called him a coward.

Mr. Billing asked him if he would repeat the word outside the House. Lieut-Colonel Archer Shen replied "Certainly."

Shortly afterwards both left and were seen fighting on the green in the Palace Yard. The battle had not proceeded far when both fell and rolled off on the stones. A policeman rushed forward, and picked the "warring" belligerents.

Later Mr. Billing challenged Lieut-Colonel Archer Shen to a "scrap" in connection with the National Sporting Club, the latter to pay 100 guineas to the Red Cross Fund.

LIVE-WIRE TEACHERS.

MR. FISHER ASKS FOR "ANIMATED COMMON SENSE."

"An ounce of animated common sense is better than a pound of inanimate knowledge."

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher—the first Minister of Education to make education interesting to everybody—said some bright things the other evening at a send-off to women students at Stockwell Training College, and this was one of them.

"Teachers," he said, "should cultivate a high sense of enjoyment. Nobody can teach well who is in low spirits. If you are going to teach well, you must find the room with vitality, and teach joy to the little children in your charge."

"Enjoyment is not a sin, it is a duty, and one of the first duties of a good teacher."

"A fresh brain with five facts is more valuable than a tired brain with ten facts in it."

"It is important to cultivate the divine gift of curiosity, and to stimulate the exercise of that gift in your pupils."

The other day, he said, an old Oxford friend, now at the Treasury, said to him:

"I have not yet made up my mind whether you are going to be a liability or an asset." He replied: "I have come into office with the character of a financial liability, and a financial liability I intend to remain."

NO SMOKING, NO FLIRTING, NO BAD LANGUAGE.

Referring to the smooth way in which affairs are conducted in the "Little Commonwealth," where boys and girls are brought up together under family conditions, Mr. Cecil Chapman, the metropolitan magistrate, stated at the War Economy Exhibit that the children make their own laws and enforce them.

"The boys refuse to be interrupted by the girls in the way of firing," said Mr. Chapman. "The boys and girls have had language, and have fought a few games, and have proved conclusively that the best remedy for the trouble of any boy is better remedy for the trouble of any boy than constant co-operation between the sexes."

